

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	25X1
SUBJECT	Blood Donors and the Russian Hospital at Beelitz Heilstaetten	DATE DISTR.	20 February 1951	
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. In early October 1952, medical student circles in the Humboldt University of East Berlin learned that the Russians were looking for German blood donors of all groups, and paying far more for blood than the German collecting centers. 25X1
2.  One first had to report to the municipal hospital at Berlin-Koepenick, Achenbachstrasse 2-8 or to the Charité hospital (Berlin NW 7, Schumannstrasse 20). At either hospital, the following tests were made:
  - a. blood pressure,
  - b. haemoglobin count,
  - c. blood group and factor determination,
  - d. Wassermann test,
  - e. thoracic condition.
3. If these tests proved satisfactory, a certificate was issued which was to be turned in to the Russians on Wednesday or Thursday of any week at 0700 hours at the Beelitz Heilstaetten tuberculosis sanatorium located 18 km. south-southwest of Potsdam. The sanatorium is now partly occupied by the Russians as a military hospital. The Germans retain the other part.
4. The hospital certificate was exchanged by the Russians for a certificate, bearing a personal photograph, showing when the blood would be taken. Blood is taken on Tuesdays and Fridays in Beelitz, by Russian medical officers. The first time 250 cc are taken, and then another 250 cc three weeks later. The Russians stationed in the part of the hospital taking blood are unable to speak any German, and there appears to be no interpreter there. The Russians pay 250 DM east for 500 cc of blood, compared with the normal 50 DM east paid by German centers for the same amount.

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5. It is not known what type of military hospital has been set up by the Russians at Beelitz Heilstaetten. On 16 October 1952, however, a train from Berlin to the Harz was halted in Beelitz Heilstaetten railway station for some time. It was then possible to see a very large number of ambulance coaches (Sanitaetszuge) standing on sidings there. They resembled passenger coaches, but were marked with large red crosses. Beds in two tiers were observed in the interior.

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